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Editor: TED R. LURIE
Head Office: 9 Belfair Road, Tel Aviv, P.O. Box 81, Tel. 24233.
Tel Aviv: 32 Belfair Road, Tel Aviv, P.O. Box 1123, Tel. 64231.
Jerusalem: 34 Belfair Road, Jerusalem, P.O. Box 4918, Tel. 4394.
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TWO festive occasions this week emphasized the fact that Tel Aviv has become the undisputed capital of entertainment in this country. The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra marked its 25th anniversary with a memorable concert at the Mann Auditorium, while the Chamber Theatre finally made its own new building in Rehov Dizengoff. The Government and the Municipality sent their greetings to both institutions through Mr. Abba Eban, the Minister of Culture, and the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Mordecai Namir. The underlying tone in both cases was that Tel Aviv should be proud to house such two fine groups with due regard to the difference in their aims and standing.

The other thought common to both speakers on both occasions was the expression of hope that both make a valuable contribution to development of the arts in Israel.

As it happens, it was the Orchestra — whose reluctance to experiment with Israel music has been often subjected to criticism — that included a work by an Israeli composer in the festive concert. But the Chamber Theatre, whose medium is the Hebrew language, failed to mention even one great Hebrew dramatist in the playlet composed for the occasion of the opening, in which the audience was taken into the secret of what makes the theatre tick — though there were many quotations from English, French and Russian theatre people.

Both the orchestra and the Chamber Theatre made their debut in wretched halls. Toscanini refused to conduct in the shed which was the Palestine Orchestra's first abode. The conditions of the gymnasium in which Yosef Milo performed with his companions more than 15 years ago were far from satisfactory. The quality of performance in both cases nevertheless was high, and the two ensembles promptly came to the forefront of the cultural activities in this country. The greatest tribute to their fellow actors is in the fact that the first lady of the Hebrew stage, Miss Hanna Rovina, plays a leading role in a play which opens the season in the new building of the Kameri.

Nobody suggests that it is good for artists to work in ramshackle buildings. But when we congratulate our theatre on opening a wonderful and most modern hall, and our orchestra on achieving stabilization in the Mann Auditorium also quite recently built, we should remember that good performances do not depend on glamorous surroundings.

One aspect of the construction of specialized and modern buildings for entertainment in Tel Aviv is that entertainers and their audiences are no longer entertained in the same old, outmoded theatres. Today, the theatres do go out, but at longer intervals.

Mr. Milo was probably right when in advocating the location for the new Chamber Theatre, he insisted that it should be close to other places of entertainment. A powerful influence is exerted by one place of entertainment on another; they enhance instead of competing with one another, and the agglomeration creates an atmosphere which undeniably draws the public. This is as true of Dizengoff Place as of Tel Aviv on a national level. People do not live by bread alone, and the circus should not be concentrated in Tel Aviv.

PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1961 • 22 Tovel, 5722 • 22 Rejab, 1361

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U.K. Fears Bid On Yemen, Not Kuwait

ADEN (Reuters). — The "precautionary measures" taken by Britain in the Middle East have caused an excitement in Aden. Military sources say the "present degree of readiness is adequate to meet any situation in the Middle East."

A spokesman at Middle East Command refused to confirm or deny that 200 men have flown here from Britain. Naval authorities would release no information regarding the movements of the aircraft carrier Centaur or other naval vessels reported to be heading here from East Africa.

The Aden Government and the Western Protectorate Federation seem more concerned about what might happen in Yemen next than about Iraq's threats over Kuwait, following Abdul Nasser's decision to sever the federal link with Yemen.

The Kuwaiti representative to the Arab League, Abdel Aziz Huseini, said in Cairo yesterday that "bigger and more serious reasons than the Kuwait question" behind Britain's latest move in the Gulf.

In an interview with the official Egyptian Middle East News Agency, Huseini said the independence of Kuwait was not "endangered" by any danger, and "Kuwait's ruler had no reason to fear any British protection" to maintain it.

The Arab League force in Kuwait and the Kuwaiti mechanized forces were capable of "protecting the country's independence," he added.

Guatemalan Threat To Seize Belize

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (Reuters). — President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes of Guatemala said here on Wednesday he would break off relations with Britain and expel all Britons from Guatemala within the next two months.

He was answering questions at a press conference about his plans for "reincorporating" Belize (British Honduras) with Guatemala.

Britain and Guatemala have a long-standing dispute over the Guatemalan claim to British Honduras, the former Spanish territory, which has been a British colony since 1862. Britain has repeatedly proposed to ask the International Court at The Hague to decide the legal issue.

Greek Refugees Home from Albania

ATHENS (Reuters). — One hundred and twenty-three Greeks who fled to Albania during Greek Communist guerrilla warfare were repatriated yesterday at Kavaja, on the Greek-Albanian border.

The repatriated Greeks, who brought cattle, horses and sheep from Albania, were taken by military transport to Jannina, Epirus (northern Greece) and given temporary accommodation before being resettled in their villages near Mount Pindus.

MOROCCAN MILITARY GROUP LEAVES USSR

MOSCOW (AP). — A Moroccan military delegation headed by Defence Minister Mohammed Aghardane left Moscow for home yesterday after spending more than two weeks touring the Soviet Union.

Aghardane paid a visit to Premier Khrushchev before he left.

LIZ TOP MONEYMAKER

HOLLYWOOD (AP). — Elizabeth Taylor was named the money-making star yesterday in the 30th annual poll of exhibitors by "Motion Picture Herald."

The honour climaxed a year in which she almost died of pneumonia in a London hospital, and a few weeks later, dramatically won her first Academy Award.

The New York Film Critics Society awarded Maximilian Schell for his role in "Judgment at Nuremberg," and Sophia Loren in "Two Women," as the best actors of 1961. "West Side Story" was chosen as the best picture of the year, with "Judgment at Nuremberg" runner-up.

TOMATO SOUP
You know what? I like "Telma" Soup a lot!

TELMA
ANOTHER BLUE BAND TELMA PRODUCT

Toure Attacks Embassies, Both East and West

CONAKRY (Reuters). — President Sekou Toure of Guinea has declared that the ruling Guinean Democratic Party would "take the necessary steps" concerning "the harmful actions" of some foreign embassies in Guinea, Eastern and Western.

Speaking at the Party's national conference at Labe, about 200 kilometres southeast of here on Wednesday, he mentioned the "role" of the "disrespectful" embassies in Dakar and Paris, and said the "French Ambassador in Conakry" was "a thorn in the side" of the Guinean revolution.

Two Katangs Shot by Swedes

ELIZABETHTOWN (Reuters). — Two Katangan soldiers were killed and another wounded in shooting yesterday between a five-man Swedish patrol and a group of Katangan soldiers in the eastern outskirts of Elizabethville.

A senior Swedish officer said that the Katangan soldiers opened fire on the patrol on Wednesday. The Swedes suffered no casualties and took a number of prisoners, he added.

Welenky to Check Katanga Border

SALISBURY (AP). — Rhodesian Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky announced yesterday that he would make a personal check of security arrangements on the Katanga border today.

Sir Roy said he is getting "a good idea" of the U.N. charges that arms are being carried to Katanga across this frontier.

U.N. May Buy Half U.N. Bond Issue

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(Him)

Tukhachevski Rehabilitated

MOSCOW (Reuters). — The Soviet Government newspaper "Izvestia" yesterday paid high tribute to Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevski, leading Red Army Commander, one of the officers shot during the great purge organised by Stalin in 1937.

The paper wrote: "The Communist Party and the Soviet people have today re-established for good the name and memory of the outstanding fighter for Communism — Mikhail Tukhachevski."

It went on: "As a leading military thinker, Marshal Tukhachevski already in November 1932 called for the construction of rockets. He was able to see into the future."

Laos Neutralist Still Optimistic

VIENTIANE (AP). — Neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma smiled last night and told reporters: "Let me work on this three or four days. Maybe you will have quite a nice surprise."

That was Souvanna's summary of a day of behind-the-scenes talks among Laotians watched over anxiously by the U.S., British and Soviet Ambassadors — to check progress for revival of the Laotian big three countries' abortive summit conference.

Goa Attack Breach Of Charter — Home

BERKOWITZ ON TWEED, England (AP). — Foreign Secretary Lord Home yesterday charged India with "direct breach" of the U.N. Charter and of international law in forcibly annexing Goa.

Speaking to the U.N. Association here, Lord Home said India's action was a violation of whatever the provocations stirred by India or the ex-claims made by her or for her. He attacked countries which at the U.N. voted publicly and without shame in favour of the use of force to achieve national ends.

Senegal Tells UN Of Portuguese Threat

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Senegal has filed a formal complaint with the Security Council accusing military authorities in Portuguese Guinea of three separate border violations.

A cable from Senegalese Foreign Minister Doudou Thiam described the alleged violations as "provocative" and warned that his Government is firmly determined to defend its territory.

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Nehru Studies Action on Area Held by China

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Premier Nehru told a press conference here yesterday that his Government would consider all aspects of action to be taken to recover territories now occupied by China in the plateau of Ladakh.

Mr. Nehru was asked whether in view of India's action in Goa the Government proposed to use force to recover Indian territory now occupied by China.

Dutch, Jakarta Said Negotiating Dispute

THE HAGUE (Reuters). — Holland and Indonesia are in contact on their dispute over West New Guinea, political sources here said last night.

The sources added that the contact was necessarily "indirect" because Indonesian broke diplomatic relations with Holland in August last year.

Indonesia Ready To Discuss Autonomy

JAKARTA (AP). — Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio declared yesterday that his country was prepared to discuss the possibility of giving the people of Dutch-occupied West New Guinea "a great measure of autonomy" if the territory was transferred to Indonesia.

Subandrio's statement, made in an interview, was the first suggestion from a top Indonesian official that the territory which is here called West Irian, might get some special status if it became part of Indonesia.

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They said the contact could be part of the "confidential international talks" on New Guinea announced last Saturday by the Dutch Prime Minister, Dr. Jan de Quay.

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quality is outstanding
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Productivity Institute Launches Small Plant Efficiency Campaign

By YAAKOV ARDON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — A concerted drive to introduce modern efficiency techniques to small plants and workshops which account for the bulk of the country's capacity was launched here last night with the blessings of the Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr. M. Tsur, Mayor Abba Khoushy and the head of the Productivity Institute, Mr. Y. Meidan.

"Industry" in most countries, including even the U.S., means mainly a multitude of small plants employing only a few workers each. The maximum enterprise employing thousands, however, more conspicuous and talked about, are few, though much better organized. Israel is no exception in this respect. In 1957, 10,000 industrial plants, 7,546 employed fewer than ten workers each. In 1957, the labor force was divided between 38 and 49. Only 400 have over 50 employees.

Because the combined production of the small enterprises surpasses that of the big ones, the question of their productivity is critical for the entire economy, and experts judge it to be largely unsatisfactory. Modern production and marketing techniques have so far almost completely bypassed the small industries, and their production costs per unit of output have remained high.

Many of the larger plants rely on sub-contractors for some of their parts or materials whose costs are then absorbed in the end product, thereby hampering the export drive and raising the cost of living at home. In the few instances where new efficiency techniques have been applied in small plants, the results have been so encouraging that the Productivity Institute is certain of success on a broader scale.

The campaign is being undertaken with the joint push of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Manufacturers Association, the Cooperative Centre and the Association of Artisans and Small Industries.

The psychological and technical obstacles are great, but the campaign commanders, headed by Mr. Noah Cohen of the Institute's Haifa branch, believe that the men on the other side are now willing to help overcome them. Because the workers in the small and even medium-sized workshops are few, labor costs high and skilled

men scarce, the owners and managers are less able, or willing, than those in larger plants to spare their men for indoctrination courses in new techniques of production, shop stewardship, quality control, marketing, financing and cost accounting.

The Institute wants to hold the courses for each branch separately to deal with their specific problems, the wood-working craft to be first, savings in raw materials is one of the subjects that Mr. Cohen hopes will attract the cost-conscious. Printing, plastics and metal plants are to follow. The Institute's experts will make branch-by-branch surveys, lecture to all and advise individually. A public committee, on which all parties are represented, is to do the spade work for the campaign.

Film Ad Displays To Require Permit

Display posters for films will henceforth come under stricter scrutiny by the Film Censorship Board according to a circular sent to cinema owners and film distributors by the Deputy Director-General of the Interior Ministry, Mr. Y. Meidan.

Persons who violate the terms of their permit in connection with film advertising are liable to lose the exhibition permit for the film. It was stated, a special permit will be required for the display of enlarged photographs. The Interior Ministry spokesman explained that a particular scene may not offend good taste when seen in the context of the film but may do harm if displayed in stills outside the cinema.

'Exodus' Trailer Banned in Cyprus

NICOSIA (Reuters). — The Cyprus Film Censorship Board yesterday refused to pass for showing the trailer of the film "Exodus".

Mr. Paul Xiontas, Chairman of the Board, said the trailer was rejected because it had "scenes depicting cruelty" but he denied reports that the Board had banned the whole film. The film itself has yet to come before the Board.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

ARRIVALS: EL AL 304, from Nicosia, 10.25; EL AL 228, from New York, London and Paris, 17.40.

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 627, to Nicosia, 6.00; EL AL 303 to Nicosia, 8.00; Alitalia 465, to Athens and Rome, 8.20; TWA 801, to Athens, Rome, Paris, 8.30; EL AL 229, to New York, London and Paris, 10.00; Air France 185, to Rome and Paris, 10.00; Olympic 384, to London, 10.30; EL AL 497, to Rome, Munich and Paris, 11.00.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 22811.

TEL AVIV: Abraham, 42 Allenby, 5750; Frankel, 26 King George, opp. Gan Meir, 22371; Seidenwiler, 51 Abad Haam, 6288; Casel, 12 Ben Shimon, 42715; JAFFA: 23 Kamel, 65 Yefet, 42361; RANAT GAN: Magen, 30 Biala, 2874; RAY YAM: Hahala, 8 Hahala, 42381; Dr. Weiss, 58 Dissenoff, 27027; Dr. Mahler, 58 Dissenoff, 27027; Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Karyot, 21784; RANAT GAN: Dr. Harsenfeld, 1 Biala.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevot, 2456.

TOMORROW: JERUSALEM: same as Friday with the addition of Dr. T. 13.2 Shikun Sela, Kiryat Yotam, 2680.

TEL AVIV, RANAT GAN and HAIFA: same as Friday.

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PERON SAID WED TO SECRETARY

MADRID (Reuters). — Close friends of Juan Peron, the exiled former Argentinean President, said here yesterday they believed he had married his secretary, Miss Isabel Martinez.

Argentinians here and other Madrid friends of the ex-president, who was deposed in 1955, said he had married in a Christmas card they received.

The card read: "I married Juan D. Peron, Isabel M. de Peron."

This gave Mrs. Martinez the same title she gave herself on a visiting card she sent a close friend recently.

No official confirmation of the rumored marriage was available here.

The 66-year-old former President has been married twice. His first wife, a schoolteacher, died in 1939. In 1944, two years before he became President, he married Eva Duarte who played a major role in his administration and became the idolized "Evita" of the Peronista movement. She died in 1952.

'Empire State' Sold for \$65m.

NEW YORK (AP). — The Empire State building, still the world's tallest, 30 years after its construction, was sold yesterday for \$65m., believed to be the highest price ever paid for a building.

The 102-story structure has 900 tenants employing 16,000 persons. The rent totals \$10m. a year, while annual income from sight-seeing is \$2m.

The new owners, Empire State Associates headed by Lawrence Wien, will sell it to Prudential Insurance Company, which in turn will lease it back to the Wien interests for 114 years.

Prudential could not buy it directly because insurance firms are forbidden by law to spend more than \$50m. on any one property.

FATAL. — There were eight deaths during 1961—five professionals and three non-professionals, says the American boxing magazine, "The Ring."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

Soviet Arms to Egypt

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that the strengthening of the Egyptian Navy constitutes a threat both to Israel and to the West. In case of hostilities between NATO and the Soviet Union "the large number of submarines in Egyptian hands is liable to become a direct threat to the Sixth Fleet and the other NATO naval forces in the Mediterranean Sea."

The paper goes on to stress the danger that the increased Egyptian naval strength poses for Israel. "Israel is dependent in large measure, and in a period of extended hostilities, on the security of free access to both the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The Egyptian Navy threatens this access."

We do not believe that Abdul Nasser can be neutral at a time when his entire military establishment is dependent on one of the blocs. And as far as his relations with Israel are concerned, there is no question of 'neutrality'."

Ha'aretz (National Religious) says that, as a result of the latest Soviet aid, Egyptian naval bases and the Egyptian Navy will now be larger than necessary to meet Egypt's own needs, which "recalls the large stockpiles of Soviet arms discovered during the Sinai Campaign. The new Soviet-Egyptian arms deal is likely to disturb the balance of military power in the region to an even greater extent than the first deal with Czechoslovakia. Disturbances in Kuwait — perhaps in the next few days — are all too likely to create situations that will demand increased alertness on our part."

Herut finds that the hopes of the "optimists" for a change in Soviet policy towards Israel, which were based on the Soviet reaction to the Eichmann trial verdict and the reported Soviet approval of Israel's vote on the China issue in the UN, have been disproved. The

LAW REPORT

December 29, 1961

In the Supreme Court. Criminal Appeals. Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Silberg and Witkon.

The Attorney-General, Appellate, V. 1. Meir Ben Yair, 2 Hillel Ben Hillel, Respondents (Cr. A. 281/61).

Taking Motor-Scooter as Criminal Trespass. The Supreme Court, by majority decision, allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Jerusalem District Court delivered on May 28, 1961 (in Cr. C. 44/61).

The appellants were charged with criminal trespass, in that they took a motor-scooter belonging to the complainant, used it as a means of transport, and

Mr. Bach, on the other hand, continued, having advocated a very wide interpretation for section 286, arguing that it should be construed as meaning that with any property whatsoever (be it an article of clothing, a watch or anything similar) is an offence under this section. He was not prepared to accept either the District Court's interpretation or Mr. Bach's interpretation.

In his opinion, in deciding when section 286 is applicable, the criterion should be whether there is a mere correlation between an expression "enters into or upon" and between the property (see also Cr. A. 57/60, Paskin M'Horim 25/314). In addition, he continued, the property should, in general, be of the kind which is connected with a place—whether it be a fixed place, as in the case of a room, or not.

As to the words "enter into or upon," their meaning was neither as narrow as the District Court thought, nor so wide as suggested by Mr. Bach (see Cr. A. 174/44, 1945, 12 P.L.R. 53; and Cr. A. 183/59, P.D. 13/1080).

In the case of a scooter, held the President, he considered it to be the kind of property which "indicates place" and, therefore, comes within the meaning of section 286. For it is possible to climb upon a scooter, sit on it and ride on it—and this most certainly comes within the framework of the words "enter upon."

The appeal should, therefore, be allowed.

Justice Silberg. In his minority judgment Justice Silberg said that he was prepared to assume that section 286 was not confined solely to immovable property, but would apply also in the case of such movable property as, for example, a tent.

The test to be applied, he held, should be a logical and practical one: everything to which the concept of "entry" is applicable should be considered "property" within the meaning of section 286. In other words, "property" would be a house, land, a tent, a motor-scooter, for where there can be no "entry into" there can be no "entry upon."

Appeal allowed by majority decision.

Judgment given on November 17, 1961.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

December 29, 1961

In the Supreme Court. Criminal Appeals. Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Silberg and Witkon.

The Attorney-General, Appellate, V. 1. Meir Ben Yair, 2 Hillel Ben Hillel, Respondents (Cr. A. 281/61).

Taking Motor-Scooter as Criminal Trespass. The Supreme Court, by majority decision, allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Jerusalem District Court delivered on May 28, 1961 (in Cr. C. 44/61).

The appellants were charged with criminal trespass, in that they took a motor-scooter belonging to the complainant, used it as a means of transport, and

Mr. Bach, on the other hand, continued, having advocated a very wide interpretation for section 286, arguing that it should be construed as meaning that with any property whatsoever (be it an article of clothing, a watch or anything similar) is an offence under this section. He was not prepared to accept either the District Court's interpretation or Mr. Bach's interpretation.

In his opinion, in deciding when section 286 is applicable, the criterion should be whether there is a mere correlation between an expression "enters into or upon" and between the property (see also Cr. A. 57/60, Paskin M'Horim 25/314). In addition, he continued, the property should, in general, be of the kind which is connected with a place—whether it be a fixed place, as in the case of a room, or not.

As to the words "enter into or upon," their meaning was neither as narrow as the District Court thought, nor so wide as suggested by Mr. Bach (see Cr. A. 174/44, 1945, 12 P.L.R. 53; and Cr. A. 183/59, P.D. 13/1080).

In the case of a scooter, held the President, he considered it to be the kind of property which "indicates place" and, therefore, comes within the meaning of section 286. For it is possible to climb upon a scooter, sit on it and ride on it—and this most certainly comes within the framework of the words "enter upon."

The appeal should, therefore, be allowed.

Justice Silberg. In his minority judgment Justice Silberg said that he was prepared to assume that section 286 was not confined solely to immovable property, but would apply also in the case of such movable property as, for example, a tent.

The test to be applied, he held, should be a logical and practical one: everything to which the concept of "entry" is applicable should be considered "property" within the meaning of section 286. In other words, "property" would be a house, land, a tent, a motor-scooter, for where there can be no "entry into" there can be no "entry upon."

Appeal allowed by majority decision.

Judgment given on November 17, 1961.

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Cables in Brief

December 29, 1961

IMMORAL. Members of a Los Angeles school board are pondering a move to ban all Tarzan books from juvenile libraries because of a complaint that the celebrated jungle hero and Jane were unmarried when they lived in their tree-house.

BEST. — The Italian movie "La Dolce Vita" has been voted the best non-American film of 1961 by the International Film Importers and Distributors of America, Inc.

SIN. — A Vatican weekly newspaper, "L'Osservatore Della Domenica," says it is a grave sin to believe that the future of Man can be read in the stars and that horoscopes are "infallible and determinant."

SWINDLE. — Two leading officials of a Bulgarian textile concern have been sentenced to death for fraudulently obtaining 400,000 leva (about \$200,000) and 27 accomplices received prison sentences ranging from one to 20 years.

REPRESENTATIVE. — The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill to allow the U.S. to purchase and sell American-made goods in the U.S.A. in household, hardware and variety items.

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trary, clearly realizing what is going on, they seem happy to see the last of Nasser in their vicinity, and the Syrian and Jordanian Governments have both issued orders to their respective mouthpieces that they should henceforth refrain from responding to Egyptian attacks; however severe and vicious. This seems to indicate a little more than just charity and forgiveness on their part.

Indians have noted that, while American and British diplomats here argued against Nehru's resolve to fight if forced to until late on the night before their troops went on action, the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, stated in Bombay that his country regarded with "full sympathy and understanding the desire of the Indian people to achieve the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu from Portuguese colonialism."

No other national issue since the attainment of independence has received such unstinted support from the Indian people. No political party has disapproved of the use of force to oust the Portuguese, although they sadly realise that the government's firmness in pursuing its aim in the face of powerful opposition from Britain and the United States has ruined their election prospects.

Criticism of U.S.

The sharp edge of Indian criticism is directed towards Washington. After Mr. Stevenson's stand in the Security Council, very few Indians are prepared to maintain their charitable view that President Kennedy and his band of "liberal eggheads" should be given time to demonstrate the "frontiership" to which they were pledged when the new administration took office in January.

seriously the government's threat of military action if the Portuguese did not retire voluntarily. Nehru's repeated references to Goa in Parliament in the fortnight preceding military action gave the impression of a confidence as to the sincerity of the government's expressed intentions.

Election Stunt

Opposition politicians derided the talk of liberating Goa by force as an election stunt, planned to draw popular attention away from the unpleasant realities of the situation on the northern border, where the Chinese had trespassed deeper into Ladakh and had even reiterated their

The liberation of Goa has revitalized the Indian people. It has also led to a more critical assessment of Western expressions of sympathy for the struggles of colonial peoples to attain their emancipation. Most important of all, it has generated in India a confidence in and respect for the Nehru Government that had been lacking for a long time.

Threat of marching across the McMahon Line in the northeast. Disquiet over these developments was not assuaged by the Government's more intensive security measures. Its government had taken had swung the military balance in the Himalayas in India's favour and that the Chinese would be in a position to force the Chinese out, if necessary, within two years.

The oppositionists maintained that Goss had been selected as the agent for a piece of neo-realism to stifle the Defence Minister Krishna Menon's chances of re-election from his urban constituency in Bombay, where he was up against a formidable coalition

Nissim Aloni's play *The Emperor's Clothes* (your issue of December 15), misses the essence of a play so rich in literary and theatrical ideas: for the play, unlike the King and his subjects, is not in a hurry to get to the meaning, some of them unclear not only to a one-time observer, but also to those who know the work at closer hand.

The play is not merely hilarious or funny, though hilarious if certainly it is. It is a contemporary tale (both tragic and comic) of power and love. A perceptive and responsible reviewer should note, for example, that not only does the King wear long

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occasions played obediently, but the musically expert said the violins ought not their score mixed and entered a bit too soon. National pride has never been great among the musicians, who like to be driven hard by a forceful foreigner.

When he arrived, in the person of Maestro Krips, was the perfect conductor. He was disciplined, there was enthusiasm. Of course, it was Beethoven, too. But it was Krips' Beethoven—clear, disciplined, witty at times, boring in some passages, but relieved by an outburst of childlike happiness. The Soprano and the Contralto were respectively in a light pink skirt and a light purple and dark-orange dress with a strip of pink—a touch of colour on the scene. The Tel Aviv Choir wore white shirts embroidered in light red. The women had their hair done only an hour before the performance, so their coiffures lay undisturbed and glistered in the lights. They were weary, sitting motionless through the whole work waiting for their

passage, and their eyes blinked.

★

WATCHING, rather than hearing the performance, one understands what Prof. Krips meant by saying that the LPQ is a "woman of personality." It simply responded as a man to the personality of its conductor. Looking at Maestro Krips was even more rewarding than listening to his music. He was now a stern disciplinarian, now a babe in cradle smiling at his parent's pranks. Sometimes he sang voicelessly—and at times stamped his foot so that the flowers on the stage shuddered.

★

DURING the intervals, the foyer was crowded as a bus in a peak hour.

Red wine (sweet) was served in little tumblers. Everybody was eagerly on the look-out for celebrities. Two traffic policemen in their white caps wandered in, moving slowly among the crowd up to the hall. Were they looking for some parking offender?—No, they were simply curious to see how it looked from the inside. Curiosity and sensation-hunting—the two most glaring signposts of progress.

Tel Aviv, December 20

credit for this given the director also be credited for the written Bergner's set and the music. It was no surprise to me fully exploited the creaky stage and to present something more than the usual drawing room comedy. It was a pleasant surprise. The other pallid versions of the world class. It is to your reviewer the play in terms of the "problem" which ticks the audience's mind and soothes the conscience; she makes no attempt, as any other, not neces-

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Yours etc.
DAN MALKOSH
December 18

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ISRAEL'S WEEK



More Money

A SUPPLEMENTARY Budget of IL72m. presented to the Knesset on Tuesday, will place an official stamp of approval on the fact that during the current fiscal year the Government will spend nearly IL2,000m. or six per cent more than the figure originally voted. Increased expenditure in the Regular Budget — mainly on the salaries of government employees — was covered by increased revenue at existing tax rates, as well as increased profits made by the Bank of Israel on the moneys entrusted to its care.

As to the additional sum of IL72m. required for the Development Budget (mainly for immigrant housing) this has had to be covered by loans — including a forced loan of IL25m. — although money invested in constructing homes for penniless new immigrants does not give an economic return. A tax increase on small motor cars and on refrigerators was imposed as part of the Supplementary Budget, not to raise any part of the additional IL72m., but to compensate for cuts in customs duties made on a variety of articles during the year.

After the conclusion of this debate, Mr. Eshkol will proceed to the U.S. and Europe. He will take part in the special UJA and Bond drives associated with the urgent programme for housing new immigrants; he will meet Secretary of the Treasury

Princess Georges of Greece, who has long been interested in Jewish and Zionist affairs, visited Jerusalem this week and is shown above renewing acquaintance with her long-time friend, Prof. Martin Buber. The Princess was a student and friend of Sigmund Freud. Prof. Buber, who was last week honoured with the Bialik Prize for Judaism, has been attacked in the press for his stand against capital punishment even in the case of Eichmann. This week, in a letter to "Ha'aretz", he denied that his stand was connected with any appeal to him from Germany.

Photo by Braun

Dillon and other senior U.S. Government officials about the American aid programme (this will be Mr. Eshkol's first contact with President Kennedy's new administration); he will discuss with the World Bank the details of a long-term loan that will help finance a IL100m. five-year plan for extending and improving Israel's network of roads and communications; and he will discuss in Europe trade, investments and the Common Market.

Kochav's Role
Mr. Eshkol will be accompanied by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, and the head of the new Economic Planning Authority, Mr. David Kochav. Mr. Kochav now holds a key advisory role, since the Authority which he heads is responsible exclusively to the Chairman of the Ministerial Economic Committee — will be charged with weighing up the priority that should be given, for example, to the road-building plan as compared with other investment projects. The preparation of the National Budgets, formerly done in a pioneering spirit by the Bank of Israel, will become the province of the Economic Planning Authority.

Up to now the Research Division of the Treasury has served the Treasury as well. The question is whether it will continue to work closely with Mr. Kochav (its previous head) or will henceforth confine its activities to the study of purely banking problems.

End Of Drought

WHATEVER additional rain may be in store for us this winter, it is already safe to assert that the drought which has plagued this country for the past five years has at last been broken this year.

In terms of rainfall we are ahead so far not only of last year but also of the country's 30-year average. A summary provided by the Meteorological Centre at Tel Aviv's Kirya shows that Jerusalem had 208 millimetres of rain up to December 24 compared to an average of 140 millimetres up to the end of December in the past 30 years, and 108 mm. up to the end of December last year. Comparative figures for other parts of the country are: Tel Aviv (Hakirya) — 219 mm. as against 231 and 182; Afula — 354 as against 182 and 89; Mishmar Haemek — 456 as against 228 and 104; Acre — 225 as against 231 and 187; Beerseba — 68 as against 69 and 36; and Lydda — 230 as against 262 and 142.

While all this bounty is still far from ensuring the continued flourishing of un-irrigated winter crops, winter seed has encouragingly sprouted all the way from Dan to south of Beerseba. Rain catchment basins all over the country and especially in the Eneke are brimful, awaiting exploitation next spring. Elsewhere percolation areas are adding (it is hoped) considerable quantities to the depleted underground water table.

All in all it is a favourable picture, notwithstanding inevitable floods and inundations.

Christmas at the Border

THE character of Mandelbaum Gate, the crossing point between Israel and Jordan, has changed radically this week.

Usually it is a grim place, an open square surrounded by rusty barbed wire entanglements and sand-bagged machinegun nests and dotted with lines of dragon teeth — spike-shaped concrete tank barriers.

But for two days this week, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, its grimness vanished under the joyous presence of almost 1,000 Israel pilgrims — Protestants and Roman Catholics. The scene will be repeated twice this coming month, when about 2,500 Greek Orthodox cross to celebrate their Christmas on January 6 and about 800 Armenians on January 18.

This makes almost 4,000 pilgrims more than one-tenth of the Christian population of Israel. The number has steadily risen the past few years as the facilities at Mandelbaum Gate were expanded to handle them.

The pilgrims cross to Jordan bearing gifts and they return bringing more gifts and objects they buy with the one Jordanian dinar they are allowed to take with them. On their return they must pay customs duties on these objects and Mandelbaum Square assumes the appearance of one huge customs shed.

Theoretically, the pilgrims cross to attend religious services in Bethlehem and the Old City. Many of them do attend services, but a goodly percentage use their brief 24-hour sojourn to visit friends and relatives, to go on minor shopping sprees, and to make trips deep into Jordan.

The Israeli authorities are well aware of all this, but turn a blind eye. They only

banish by the British.

Merchandising with Entertainment

KOL Yisrael started commercial broadcasting last year amidst controversy about the advisability of introducing the "plus" or the "plus-minus" slogan into the Israeli ether and the danger of lowering the level of programmes. This week, the radio service presented a report to the Knesset Finance Committee, and with it, an announcement that the advertising programme, already on the air for four hours a day, would be extended by another two.

Last April, Kol Yisrael established a company to handle and promote advertising. The Radio Advertising Services, as it was called, is owned by three partners: A French company, Regie No. 1, which has the advertising concession for Europe; the biggest commercial radio station in Europe; a subsidiary formed by the Israel Advertisers' Association; and the Government Tourist Corporation. The foreign firm holds 50 per cent of the shares, the IAA subsidiary took up 15 per cent with an option for a further 10 per cent; and the Tourist Corporation 10 per cent. The remaining 15 per cent are to be negotiated with interested Israeli organizations. The Radio Advertising Services receive 35 per cent of the takings of the commercial programmes, which must also cover commissions to advertising agents. The IAA has no control over actual programmes, it is said, and its advertising announcements are subject to Kol Yisrael's veto. According to Kol Yisrael, only last week 10 slogans were vetoed on the grounds of "taste". The contract is for three years with an option for another seven, provided the Government utilizes investments by the company in transmitters. This, according to Kol Yisrael, refers to radio only, and not television.

French 'Soft-Sell'

The reasons given by Kol Yisrael for forming the company was that the radio service had no time for handling the advertising, and wanted it to be run by experienced people. Kol Yisrael chose a French company, it states, because they used the "soft-sell" approach, and not the louder tech-



PARIS LETTER

CHINA WOOS THE ARABS

By Maurice Carr

BITTER dissension between Khrushchev's Russia and Mao Tse-tung's China marked the recent Stockholm meeting of the World Council of Peace, according to French participants. At one point, during an impassioned Soviet plea for coexistence, the Chinese delegation staged a demonstrative walk-out.

Another conspicuous feature of the five-day proceedings was all-out Chinese support for Arab denunciation of the State of Israel, whose representatives, however, were given every opportunity to answer back, thanks to the "fair play" attitude adopted by Soviet members of the Council Presidency.

On the main issue of East-West relations the Chinese contended that the primary objective must be destruction of imperialism and of the remnants of colonialism; and they remained utterly unmoved by the Russian argument that the immediate task must rather be to achieve disarmament, "so that humanity shall not be reduced to heaps of corpses amid worldwide ruin."

Kennedy's Interview

A heated duel developed over President Kennedy's interview published in "Izvestia". While the Russians stressed its positive aspects and demanded that "fair words be translated into fine deeds," the Chinese saw nothing but "hypocrisy" in it. The Albanians, who took the Peking line all the way, said the Chinese would commit murder by night and

then pretend to weep over their victims by day." The Chinese, relatively isolated at Stockholm — they picked up only 24 votes against Russia's 163 — strenuously wooed the Arabs. Mr. Liao Cheng-chi, Vice-President of the Chinese Peace Committee, approved the "united struggle of the Arabs against Israel" and described the Jewish State as a "tool of imperialism." He disclosed, incidentally, that he had just come away from Gaza, where he had attended an Egyptian-sponsored session of the Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. In the Gaza strip he and other notables, among them the well-known Indian writer Mulk Raj Anand, had been shown round the refugee camps.

Out of Order

At Stockholm, the Arab assault on Israel was led by a lawyer from the Old City of Jerusalem, Yikhis Khamoudi, who complained that the Jews were blocking up "reactionary" King Hussein of Jordan; by Aziz Sharif, another lawyer from Baghdad, who accused Israel of being a "base for imperialism"; and by Khalid Muhieddin, former member of Nasser's revolutionary junta, who tabled a resolution asserting that "Israel's rejection of the refugees' right to return to their homes constitutes a threat to the peace" — in other words, is a *crux belli*.

The resolution, however, was not put to the vote. Behind the scenes, apparently, it was ruled out of order by the Council Presidency.

On behalf of Israel, Mr. Halevi of Abud Ha'avoda called for negotiations on all pending questions. The Arab Communist leader, Mr. Tewfik Toubi (who sided with the Russians on the subject of coexistence) demanded repatriation of the refugees as a pre-condition to a peace settlement. Mr. Yacov Majus of Mapai, who refused the charge of "imperialism" levelled against Israel, who he pointed out, had no foreign military bases on her territory nor belonged to any alliance. The smear-campaign against the Jewish

State, he claimed, was inspired by a "wish-dream for the annihilation of Israel — a wish-dream that is doomed to eternal frustration."

It is noteworthy that the Tunisian and the P.L.N. delegates abstained from any mention of Israel. The Russians and for that matter everybody apart from the Chinese, were similarly silent in public concerning the Arab dispute with Israel.

In private conversation, one influential Russian avowed the Israelis with the assurance that "in the end the Arabs would accept a peace parity, and meanwhile time was on the side of Israel, who was consolidating her position."

Mr. Majus had the opportunity of a long talk with Ilya Ehrenburg — chiefly on Jewish matters. It transpired that the eminent Soviet Jewish writer has in the past few years, and even months undergone a significant change of heart. In categorical terms Ehrenburg declared himself for the prompt restoration of a Yiddish daily press, a Yiddish theatre, and more specifically Jewish schools, such as flourished in the Soviet Union before the Stalinist-reign of anti-Semitism.

Ehrenburg's Stand

No longer is Ehrenburg an assimilationist on principle. He now believes that Soviet Jewry should have complete freedom of choice between neglect or cultivation of Judaism. He recognizes that a large proportion of Jews are determined to preserve their Jewishness, and the sooner they are given the means to be true to their Jewish selves, he says, the better it will be for Russia, who will thus have solved her Jewish problem.

"Ehrenburg in the twilight of his life," Mr. Majus told your correspondent, "is clearly much preoccupied with a summing-up of his life-experience, and the conclusion he has drawn — founded on strong feeling as much as on hard logic — is that, to paraphrase the famous speech he made at the banquet on his 70th birthday, Jewishness must survive as long as there remains a single anti-Semite on earth."

Ehrenburg admitted that anti-Semitism still persisted in the U.S.S.R., especially in the Ukraine, despite the efforts of the Soviet authorities to eradicate it.

Comparing notes here with Maitre Andre Bimel, past President of the French Zionist Federation, who, accompanied by another French Zionist leader, Mr. Molech Topol, visited Ilya Ehrenburg last summer, Mr. Majus ascertained that in this brief interval Ehrenburg's Jewish sentiments had grown considerably stronger.

Ilya Ehrenburg is haunted by the memory of the evil fate that befell so many of his fellow-Jews: a writer, artists and intellectuals in Russia after World War II. He deeply resents the reproaches which have been voiced against him in the West to the effect that his silence covered the massacre of his friends Dr. David Greenglass and the poet Il'ik Feffer and the poet "T. A. Anti-Semitism."

At the height of the anti-Semitic campaign in the Soviet Union, Ilya Ehrenburg (so he related to Maitre Bimel) went to see Stalin, to entreat a halt to the blood-bath. "There is no anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R.," barked Stalin with a finality that brooked no contradiction. Thereafter, Ehrenburg held his tongue, living in daily expectation of arrest and deportation.

With Mr. Majus, Ehrenburg, who defined Zionism as "an outgrowth of anti-Semitism," discussed the prospects of an eventual Israel-Arab peace. He praised Yevtushenko, and complained that the poet's adversary, the critic Starikov, "who has no love for Jews," had misleadingly omitted his Ehrenburg reference to the Jewish martyrs buried at Babi Yar as "my own folk."

Mr. Majus, reviewing the Stockholm Peace Movement conference as a whole, stated: "I came away with the impression that the Russia of today genuinely, sincerely, desires an end to the cold war and is horrified at the possibility of nuclear death on a global scale."

Teachers' Marathon

THE Government's two-pronged negotiations on a labour contract for school-teachers seemed this week to be approaching the finish line of its marathon course. At a meeting with the Teachers' Union, the Finance Ministry came up with proposals extremely close to the union's demands. Education Ministry officials said that they themselves were surprised at Mr. Levi Eshkol's offer. The proposal was for increases starting at 10 per cent and rising up to IL60 for 20 years of seniority for teachers holding M.A. degrees. Teachers without degrees would get five-sixths of the increases in accordance with the fixed pay differential. The Union, claiming to represent both elementary and secondary school teachers, was said to have claimed IL20 to IL70.

The next move of the government negotiators was to call a meeting with the rival Secondary Teachers' Association to discuss the proposal. The Association initially balked at the what it considered being rushed into someone else's agreement, however tentative, but a meeting was finally arranged. Joint talks with both organizations would have seemed matters, but the Government's efforts to bring this about all failed. The Association had previously asked for much higher increases.

The Government's latest offer exceeded those suggested evening; and then from 9.30 to 11, plus the English-language "Jerusalem Calling," also commercial. Some 35 per cent of the morning hours to be added will consist of Israeli music.

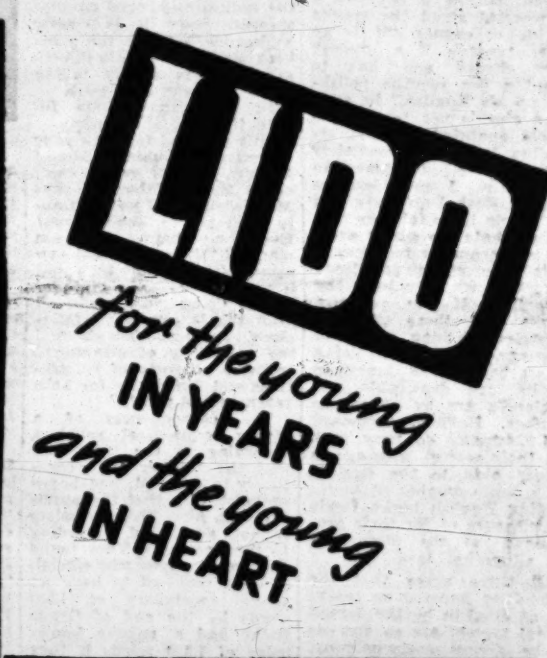
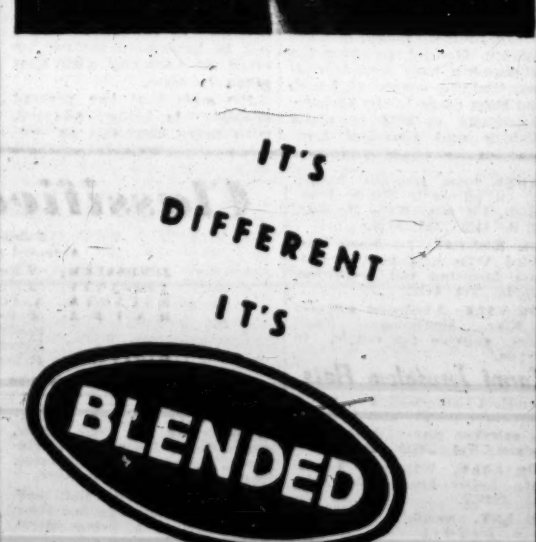
Kol Yisrael argues that the commercial Light Programme has met a need. It aims to raise its standard in due course, just, it says, as the B.B.C. has consciously raised the level of its Light Programme. To the argument that the demand for a light programme might be the result of the over-heaviness and "educationalism" of the First Programme, Kol Yisrael (Continued on Page 12)

Tourists and Travel

THE representatives of the Government Tourist Corporation, El Al and Zim who met in conference this week, had much to boast of since their first joint conference a year ago. The year 1961 was a record tourist year in every respect, over 150,000 visitors coming to Israel and spending a record amount of hard currency. The increase of nearly 35 per cent in the number of tourists over 1960 is especially noteworthy in view of the brakes on tourist traffic from the U.S. mainly because of the Berlin crisis, a slight depression early this year, and U.S. Government encouragement for Americans to take their vacations in their own hemisphere.

At their second joint conference, from Sunday to Wednesday this week, Israel tourist leaders sounded a cautious note, predicting an increase of between 10 to 20 per cent in next year's trade, suggesting that between 165,000 to 180,000 visitors would arrive here in 1962. The "stumbling block" to mass tourism was high prices, they felt, not only the cost of living but also tourist services, which were quite expensive compared to European countries. As a counter to the inflationary trend, the tourist chiefs called for a realistic exchange rate instead of the present IL2.16 to the dollar.

Since Mr. Teddy Kollek, Chairman of the Government Tourist Corporation, called for mass tourism at the conference opening, it came as a surprise that at the end of the meeting, El Al managed to push through a resolution asking the Transport Ministry to restrict charter flights to Israel. Another resolution saw "the tourist's travel to Israel in (Israeli) planes and ships... an indivisible part of his life." Travel agents argue that bona fide popular tourism would be increased by many thousands if landing rights were granted to all chartered planes that wanted to come here. El Al apparently feels that charters would not, in the long run, increase our income from tourism. The conference also came out with calls for taximeters on urban cabs (most of the tourist complaints have been about overcharging by taxi drivers) and for the urgent improvement of facilities at Haifa Port and Lydda Airport.



DELTOURS

TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN.	0800	EL AL	Istanbul
Dec. 31	0900	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	0900	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York, Chicago
	0940	ALITALIA	Rome
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	1030	SWISSAIR	Athens, Rome, London
	1045	EL AL	Nicosia
	1700	AIR FRANCE	Tel Aviv, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1815	BOAC	Tel Aviv
MON.	0900	EL AL	Johannesburg
Jan. 1	0900	EL AL	Tel Aviv
	0940	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	0950	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
	0950	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0950	EL AL	Rome, London
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	BOAC	Rome, London
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
TUES.	0740	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
Jan. 2	0800	ALITALIA	Athens
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0900	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York, Chicago
	0900	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
	1000	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Munich
	1500	KLM	Athens, Amsterdam
	1815	BOAC	Tel Aviv
WED.	0900	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
Jan. 3	1000	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Brussels, London
THUR.	0900	EL AL	Paris, London, New York
Jan. 4	0900	SWISSAIR	Zurich
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna
	1000	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
FRI.	0900	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
Jan. 5	0900	EL AL	Nicosia
	0900	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0900	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York, Chicago
	1000	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Paris

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	to
Sun. 31 Dec.	REBEL	Gaza/Marsa Matruh
Tue. 7 Jan. 1962	ENOTRIA	Larnaca/Piraeus/Napoli/Genoa
Fri. 5 Jan.	SEMPRINO	Lisbon/Piraeus

PELTOURS

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Tel Aviv: 2 Rehov Shalom Hama... Tel. 55111-9
Haifa: 2 Rehov Shalom Hama... Tel. 55111-9
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INTERVIEWPOINTS

ONCE upon a time "the whole earth was of one language and of one speech," but, unfortunately for Israel's schoolchildren, our forefathers insisted on trying to build a tower whose top would reach unto heaven; as a result our children have to learn a second language. Nor, though George Bernard Shaw is a prescribed textbook, will it avail them in the examination to quote Shaw's dictum that "No man fully capable of his own language ever masters another." Distracted mothers write frantic letters of complaint to the newspapers about their offspring having to master the stately prose of Addison, and teachers of English gleefully charge £1.10 an hour for private lessons given to each other's pupils. Is all this suffering really necessary, or is there some simpler way of learning English? Gideon Cohen and Ruth Aronson, who are teachers of English at the Hebrew University's Beit Hakerem Secondary School, have just done a research survey on the teaching of English in Israel's schools in the Research Department of the University's School of Education. They think that the present curriculum must be radically changed, while Dr. Pinhas Blumenthal, Ministry of Education, Inspector in charge of English in all secondary schools and a general inspector of the humanities subjects, considers that basically no major reforms are needed.



RUTH ARONSON (above) and GIDDEON COHEN

THE SARFAS AND THE BARD

MISS Ruth Aronson, born in South Africa, still a new immigrant, accepted standards of arrival, 1964, and Mr. Cohen, an Israeli veteran, obviously worked as a team in their research: one begins an answer to a question and the other interjects eagerly to finish it. Their passion for the English language and for the dubious delight of teaching it to young Israelis is apparent in everything they say. Hearing our young murder Caesar and Shakespeare simultaneously has not blunted their affection either for the students or for literature.

They are convinced that there is something wrong with English education in the State of Israel. Professor Erikson from the United States says that 85 per cent of Israeli students are allowed to enter the first year at university because their English is inadequate," she says, to which he adds, "Erikson says he had to argue with them for hours because they are convinced that they are English linguists."

"Some of them can't even produce a simple sentence without grammatical mistakes, although," they have to write essays on the poetry of Shelley," they add jointly.

Dr. Pinhas Blumenthal describes English as the poor cousin of Israeli education, which he is worried about the results as his colleagues. "It is no great tragedy if a student goes abroad and has to spend a few months polishing up his English," he says. "Our aim is not to produce people qualified to start attending lectures immediately they arrive in American universities. I gave lectures at New York University and the people there told me that our students are above average after one or two years in the States. It is easy enough to learn to speak once they have the grounding. If you compare results with those of other countries teaching a second language, we are not doing at all badly. The American results are deplorable and England's are by no means glorious. Holland, Denmark and Germany do very well, but their second language is closely akin to the first. I see a large number of scholars reading English books freely for pleasure or for their professions, so the picture is not altogether dark."

All three agree that the difficulties imposed on teachers of English by the Israeli system are so great as to be almost overwhelming. In Mandatory days children had one more year of English, and one more hour every week. Schooling was selective. Classes were reasonably small, and most of the pupils came from countries with a common cultural background. Now an attempt

is made to give all children the same education, irrespective of their individual abilities and background. In their survey, Cohen and Miss Aronson found that there are very acute differences in the types of schools serving the pupils of Israel. Cultural and social criteria have a marked effect on the pupils' attainments. "I call this 'cultural bias,'" she declared fiercely. Incidentally, she taught for some time at the Beersheva Blumenthal is more philosophical but agrees in principle: "Where else in the world do you treat all children alike, even if some of them still have to learn their first language?" He joins the other two in assailing the present standards of elementary school and four of secondary, and campaigns constantly for six and six.

THE point of departure harmony in the deduction drawn from this effort at extreme educational equality. The two critics complain that the curriculum was originally drawn up almost 20 years ago, and was suitable for the educational background of the children then attending school. It has not been amended to suit the new patterns of Israeli society, or reduced according to the drastically cut hours devoted to English. Teachers are struggling valiantly but ineffectually to emulate the progress of their predecessors despite the radically changed circumstances. Since it is clearly impossible to reach the same high standards of attainment everybody is simply falling short of these lofty goals with disastrous results for both teachers and pupils.

"It is no good to make your objective climbing Mount Everest. If you really can't climb Mount Tabor," says Mr. Cohen. "And you certainly don't try to tackle Mount Everest without oxygen masks!" It is argued that you must set your aims high and if you achieve some of them you're doing very well. "But this is completely fallacious. Setting aims beyond the possibility of attainment leads to all sorts of frustrations and difficulties for both teachers and pupils."

The second criticism of a wholly impractical syllabus according to the team, is that the teacher tries frantically to cover it, and hopes optimistically that the pupils are with him. This optimism is not warranted according to their research. They found that many pupils, who officially wrote "ghost-wrote" an article which was highly commended by Prof. Harold Laski. The nominal author recommended the young ghost-writer to write a scholarship examination at the London School of Economics. He decided to become a baker with a view to subsequent immigration to Palestine. On one occasion, he "ghost-wrote" an article which was highly commended by Prof. Harold Laski. The nominal author recommended the young ghost-writer to write a scholarship examination at the London School of Economics. He decided to become a baker with a view to subsequent immigration to Palestine. On one occasion, he "ghost-wrote" an article which was highly commended by Prof. Harold Laski. The nominal author recommended the young ghost-writer to write a scholarship examination at the London School of Economics. He decided to become a baker with a view to subsequent immigration to Palestine.

Holding a doctor's degree from the University of Cologne, Dr. Blumenthal left Germany for London early in the thirties. He decided to become a baker with a view to subsequent immigration to Palestine. On one occasion, he "ghost-wrote" an article which was highly commended by Prof. Harold Laski. The nominal author recommended the young ghost-writer to write a scholarship examination at the London School of Economics. He decided to become a baker with a view to subsequent immigration to Palestine. On one occasion, he "ghost-wrote" an article which was highly commended by Prof. Harold Laski. The nominal author recommended the young ghost-writer to write a scholarship examination at the London School of Economics. He decided to become a baker with a view to subsequent immigration to Palestine.

By Philip Gillon

showed that even in the more fortunate schools "active" vocabulary was less than half the total amount of vocabulary required by the curriculum. In low level schools the proportion of "active" vocabulary dropped as low as a tenth of the required amount. The team concluded that aims were so far beyond attainment that they must be realistically reduced.

Dr. Blumenthal does not disagree with the analysis of the difficulties flowing from egalitarian education, but he does not accept the conclusion that the goals must be lowered. Personally, he believes that the only basic solution is to convert every



PINHAS BLUMENTHAL

school into a comprehensive school, with all the different trends of training under one roof. This would end the present snobbish reverence for the academic matriculation certificate, and would lead to a more realistic selection according to natural abilities, thereby reducing the gap between attainment and aim. Those children who could not master subjects like English would undertake a different syllabus more suited to their talents.

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languages. Since then he has done refresher courses at various times under an assortment of scholarships. He taught in elementary schools, secondary schools and seminaries, became an inspector for elementary schools shortly after the State was founded and has held his present post since 1956.

He has written a series of English textbooks which are still used in the elementary schools. He explains that the emphasis on long-deceased authors in these anthologies, which are required school reading, was occasioned by the State's then inability to pay royalties, and is now being modified.

His key position obliges him to cover all secondary schools between Metula and Eilat, without transport of his own. "When I compare my earnings to those of the local bakers, and see them driving happily past me in their motor cars," he sighs, "I am tempted, applying the story of Sholem Aleichem to the head of the synagogue to blame Harold Laski for what he did to me."

He maintains that Israel has far more need of a good foreman than a bad E.A., and that the only answer to the difference between the country's democratic ideals and the actual situation is to consider an oral examination subjective and possibly unfair. While they are critical of the idea of asking Israeli teachers to go down to the peasants' problem, they do not think that "modification" of the syllabus will provide the necessary reform, unless the fundamental aims of English teaching in Israel's schools are changed. The present official objectives make English "cultural-directed language" — it is intended to provide the country's youth with a key to world civilization and thus to widen their horizon and to enrich their spiritual heritage, to contribute to international understanding.

"The idea is obviously that English should be taught as a civilization and not only as a foreign language," says Miss Aronson. "This may have been a valid approach 20 or 30 years ago, but it is not valid today. The position is completely different. Everything is available in translation, and can be far easier to learn than in an alien tongue," Miss Aronson adds.

They propose that a completely new approach should be adopted, and that English should first be taught as a civilization and not only as a foreign language. This may have been a valid approach 20 or 30 years ago, but it is not valid today. The position is completely different. Everything is available in translation, and can be far easier to learn than in an alien tongue," Miss Aronson adds.

It is clear that Dr. Blumenthal will never yield on the argument of whether English should be taught as a culture. "It is not a Berlitz school," he says. "We can't consider language solely from a utilitarian point of view, as if it were a tool to be used to dig in the ground. This might be possible if we ran the sort of schools they have in some parts of the United States, where they teach typing and driving. You must consider the total picture. In our schools we teach the Bible, the Talmud, classical history, modern history, and so on. English has to be integrated into this general educational philosophy. The scholar learns in history about the Romantic movement, in European literature about the Romantic poets in English."

For the second language — English — work in the original — it does them no harm, and any amount of good, to struggle with Shakespeare. Why shouldn't they get into the habit of reading and appreciating the great English writers? Otherwise we have the danger of provincialism or chauvinism. The English language is great, but our children must know that they are not the only great poets."

To this the team retorts that there is no odium in the utilitarian and practical, which should be the main aim of opening the doors to culture. Original literary texts should be studied intensively after the pupils have acquired a sound foundation in language. They recommended a methodological approach and more use of audio-visual aids and new techniques for teaching spoken English to which Dr. Blumenthal retorts that in last resort teaching means hard work for pupils and teachers alike. The Light Programme, which consists mainly of songs and dance music and light entertainment, draws listeners away from the First. Only the Light Programme wants to have a serious feature, does so, it argues; he does not use it as background.

If two silent hours can be filled in, then, why not in the first programme? To this the radio service says "no money." If there was, Kol Yisrael would like to extend the First Programme after 11 p.m. and it would easily "pump millions" into the First's existing extra-hours to improve programmes, it says. The question of commercial broadcasting, which could eventually have some bearing on television if and when it is introduced, seems to boil down to one of money; whether a wider choice of programmes and longer broadcasting hours should be financed by increased commercial advertising or by public resources, thus ignoring the entire question of whether the cultural standards of the country are being seriously endangered by this association of merchandising with entertainment. What harm could two-hour programmes do they say at the beginning? Then in six months it was doubled to four hours, and now it is planned to make it six.

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studied in classes; translations from Hebrew into English and English into Hebrew, within a limited range of structure and idiom. "By cutting down demands to realistic limits, the standard of attainment can be raised considerably, and the aim of English as a cultural subject finally achieved," explains Mr. Cohen.

The team believes that the key to a culture is the key to the structure of its language, that it is impossible to understand its literature without being completely familiar with its forms. But teaching English as a skill is impossible under the present system, in which examinations have a "feedback effect" — the nature of the examination decides what is taught. For this reason, any suggestion that in the long run no great harm is done by setting aims far beyond attainment must be fallacious."

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Lights and Shadows in Israel

'Zionut' And A Sense Of Mission

From an address delivered by Dr. Israel Goldstein before the Association of Retired Americans in Israel at Ashdod on Tuesday, December 19, 1961.

THE sooner religion is divorced from politics in Israel and the sooner the heterodox groups in Judaism have the same rights in Israel as the orthodox groups, the more secure will be the place and the appeal of religion in Israel in all of its manifestations, and the sooner will Israel, so abundant in democracy and in democratic institutions and procedures, be able to free itself from these limitations upon its democratic credentials. The qualities of religious orthodoxy should not be strained. It should fall as the gentle dew from heaven upon the lives of those who espouse it.

The youth of Israel are a constant subject of concern, speculation, exhortation and prophecy. They have been accused of isolationism and indifference towards Diaspora Jewry, and they have been charged with disdain for the victims of the Nazi horrors who went to their deaths like sheep to slaughter. What I find lacking in the Israeli youth is the sense of mission, without which, I believe, Israel is missing its chief credential.

Those of us who come from the Diaspora can testify that Jews in the Diaspora do not merely accept the corporate remembrance of Jewish quality. Their enthusiasm for Israel derives not merely from a sense of pride in the Jewish state, with status, a flag, a state, an army and navy, and all the paraphernalia of statehood, but also, and more importantly, from the quality of this political entity, its courage, idealism, the readiness for sacrifice on the part

see a less rigid social stratification of social life in accordance with party lines.

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TO LET

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WHAT'S ON

ALL WEEK

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 24400. P.O.B. 1190. Closed for the winter season till February 1962. For all information and reservations for next season please contact our office by phone or personally every week-day between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Drinks & Dance

Halla and how fun at Bacchus. Tourists welcome too.

Yours

Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious modern new building of the General Israel Orphan Home for Girls, Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Haifa, Tel. 2324, 2700.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English 11 a.m. daily. Jewish Library, 1100, Tel. 2700.

Hadassah Tour daily at 9 a.m. from the Straus Health Center, B'nai B'rith, Jerusalem. Book for this tour by phoning 2400. Charge: 112.00 per person to cover cost of transport.

Yehoshua: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority. Har Herzl. Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohal Yitzhak) and to the exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 9 to 11. Friday and holiday area 8 to 11.

Exhibitions

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Mainman Ave. Tel. 2340. Opening at 10 a.m. Color and light by Miriam Sime. Daily, 10-11.30.

Herta and Paul Amirson Museum. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except Wednesday and Saturday.

Israel Today: permanent exhibition. Binyamin Ha'ozan, 10-11.30.

Archaeological Museum. Department of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Yehoshua. Tel. 2340. Exhibition of the month: statue of a young Greek god from Beit She'an Roman Theatre, 9-11.30 daily. Today, 9-11.30. Tomorrow, 9-11.30.

Jerusalem Art Gallery. 18 Rehov Shimon. Tel. 2324. Daily, 10-11.30.

Exhibitions Opening

Drawings and woodcuts by Arnoldo Pineda d'Horta, permanent exhibition at Jewish Ceremonial Art Archaeological objects. Porcelain and other decorative art objects (bequest of H. & T. Ribbe, Museum, Holland). 17th Century Dutch paintings. Lestak, Kandin. Abstract art: French paintings (all from Museum collection). Daily, 9-11.30. Fri., 9-11.30. Sat., 10-11.30.

Bezael Art Library. Grandma Moses - in memoriam. New acquisitions. Daily, 9-11.30. Fri., 9-11.30. Sat., 10-11.30.

New Israel Films

Daily showing: Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 Rehov Yitzhak. Tel. 2340. 1 p.m. daily.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo

Schneider Wood, Tel. 2324. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Dine and dance at Casba. Restaurant-Bar, 32 Rehov Yitzhak. Tel. 2340. 10-11.30.

Cocherovitz (Play) Band plays. From 10.30 p.m. dinner not obligatory. Business Lunch, 11-12.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dismantling Passage. Tel. 2340. New International Show.

Tourist Service

Wise Child, 118 Rehov Yitzhak. Tel. 2324. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Zoological Gardens

Open 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. daily.

Conducted Tours

16-18 Dov Hoz Street, Phone Tel. 2340. Jerusalem, 2340. Haifa, 67015.

Free Tourist Service

Moshé Hapoli. Pioneer Women. Tour from Sunday through Thursday, 9 a.m. from Vard Hapoli Bldg, 96 Rehov Arisotoff. Tel. 2340. Tel. 2321.

Exhibitions

Ancient glass. Museum Ha'aretz. Daily, 10-5. Wed., 1-5. Today & tomorrow, 10-11.30.

Tel Aviv Museum

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Eilat Welcomes First Passenger Line

By Meir Ben-Dov

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eilat has welcomed her first passenger liner in 3,000 years.

The vessel, which will set up a regular line to East Africa with connections to South Africa and the Far East.

It is a small passenger ship, almost like any other. The cabins are not roofed in the style of a Burmese pagoda.

The bridge looks positively accidental: no carved jade or ivory, no incense, no tinkling bells. The cabins are paneled, not in bamboo, but in glossy, aseptic formica.

The truth is that there is nothing Burmese about the whole ship except her name—(whose meaning no one could explain)—and the lion rampant painted on the funnel. Not one Burman sailed with the ship on her first voyage in Zim's service, neither as passenger nor in the crew. The officers are all Israeli and Captain Stark of Haifa, and the ordinary seamen are all East African ports.

The 2,400-ton vessel was built six years ago in a Scottish shipyard for Burmese coastwise traffic. She has not been fitted with air conditioning for the hot summers.

The galley is divided into two parts. One serves a European menu, the other an East African menu so that Israeli-bound students and African-bound experts will both be able to adapt themselves gradually to the other style of food.

Phone Connection

Twenty passengers can be accommodated in the first-class cabins, 30 in the tourist cabins, and 10 in the dormitories.

Passengers on their way to Eilat will be able to dial a telephone receiver and dial their friends' numbers at the Eilat exchange.

Last Monday, the ship had been connected by a special line direct to the Eilat exchange, a cost of 11.10 only.

Lift the receiver and dial Eilat 473 for the liner Pydaunynyt, East Africa and adventure.

Eilat is now a passenger port.

Students and Technicians

Amongst the 24 passengers who arrived, seven boarded the ship at Dar-es-Salaam—six of them students bound for the Afro-Asian Institute. The others, who boarded at Massawa in Eritrea (Ethiopia), included many Israelis who were there for various companies (including some Red Sea fishermen), a sprinkling of tourists and two immigrants, former Aden residents who have been living in Amara for the past few years.

Twenty minutes were enough for the customs examination of passengers and crew and another ten minutes saw the border-control procedure completed. The Bank Leumi set up a branch in the first-class saloon for changing Rand, East African pounds and Ethiopian dollars into Israeli currency and Arks.

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Outstanding Novel of the Year

A HOUSE FOR MR. BISWAS by V.S. Naipaul. André Deutsch, London.

I WOULD unhesitatingly choose Mr. V.S. Naipaul's novel, "A House for Mr. Biswas," as the most interesting novel to have been published in England in 1961. It seems to me that it is going to be a test of continuing importance in any discussion of Commonwealth writing, not only because of its evident merit simply as a novel, but also because in it Mr. Naipaul deals with some explicitness the actual problem of living within a "colonial" culture.

On the face of it, a problem which appears to be so "literary" so far removed from the everyday consciousness of the man in the street, might seem to have nothing to do with Mr. Naipaul's hero, Mohan Biswas.

He is a Hindu, the son of an indentured labourer, brought to Trinidad to work in the sugar fields.

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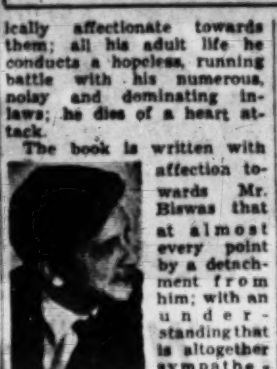
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By DAN JACOBSON



V.S. NAIPAUL

The book is written with affection towards Mr. Biswas.

It is a biography of Mohan Biswas, from his birth in the cane-cutters' hut to his death in a rickety, heavily-mortgaged house in Port of Spain.

He earns his living in a number of ways — sign-writing, supervising labour of a sugar estate, reporting for a daily newspaper, working as a civil servant; he fathers several children and is erratic.

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the same time the reader has to understand that this poor, distorted, frantic picture of the world is not the one Mohan Biswas would have formed had he had greater opportunities in his life to study, to travel and to meet people whose abilities and imaginations are as lively as his own. But these opportunities are denied to him, not only by the circumstances of his birth and his physical poverty, but by the abysmally limited culture of the island.

The question Mr. Naipaul is asking is a profoundly serious one. How, he asks, does a man know himself when the society in which he lives is so incoherent and rudimentary that he cannot begin to define himself against it?

Though Mr. Biswas may be the descendant of people torn brutally away from their homeland and flung down thousands of miles away on a remote tropical island, these people have brought with them their religion and the memories of the country from which they came. Mr. Biswas is not himself an orthodox Hindu, and yet in his story and that of the members of his family, the scriptures and rituals of the religion play an important part, mediating between the past and present, imposing a continuity between the generations, providing a common standard by which to judge and to place the confusion and shallowness of so much of the life on the island.

Then there is his family — through them, too, Mr. Biswas is able to know himself as a man with precise, social duties and obligations. Much of his life Mr. Biswas is trying desperately to get away from the influence of his wife's family; but this struggle is in itself an act of self-assertion, of self-definition. And in the part of his life, all of Mr. Biswas' inchoate longings and hopes are passed by him on to his children.

Complex World

It is one of the book's saddest ironies that Mr. Biswas' eldest, clever son, Anand, seems to find the world as bewildering a place as his father had done even though Anand is given a good education and sent away to England to further his studies. Anand is in England when Mr. Biswas dies; almost the very last letter the father receives from him is "strange, maudlin, useless."

Mr. Naipaul's view of the world is a complex one; and he does not permit the reader to imagine that human happiness or fulfillment is easy to come by, in any generation, under any circumstances.

The last, but perhaps the most important, point to be made is that Mohan Biswas defines himself, ultimately, through the sheer force of his own intellect and emotional energy. Throughout the novel he is ignorant and perplexed, but he knows his own incapacity, and he yearns for something other than what he has been able to grab for himself. Mr. Biswas yearns to be more fully human. He is a weak, unsuccessful man living in a "place that is nowhere," a dot on the map of the island, that was a dot on the

map of the world; but we have been shown convincingly that, as much as any other man, he is entitled to his share of the best that is going in the world. His discontent drives him to do many ignoble and ignominious things in the course of his life; but, with all its peevishness and instability, that discontent is the mark of his manhood.

"A House for Mr. Biswas" is a long novel, and Mr. Naipaul is not always successful in maintaining the flow of the narrative; one is sometimes aware of the strain in the presentation of certain characters and incidents. However, the faults of the book seem to me of the minor importance; its virtues are of a most uncommon kind — and among them I must mention a buoyancy that is both sharp and kindly, quick and just. Mr. Naipaul has made a great stride forward in his own career; he has also, I am convinced, managed to sum up in certain literary and human problems that confront writers from many countries other than his own.

FORUM FEATURES

REMINISCENT ZEPHYRUS

In "Safad" by Moshe Kohn

1961, 288 pp.

Safad is a relatively young

city of Jewry, hardly more

than a senior member of the

generation of New York. Yet

it is so steeped in Jewish

lore, so much Jewish mystery

surrounds it — from that of

the Medieval Kabbalists who

created the Safad we know

to that of the "atom bomb,"

which sent the enemy stamp-

eding out of it during the

War of Liberation — that it

is no longer the Safad of the

past. Indeed, among pre-

sented Jewry it ranked, with

Jerusalem and Hebron, as one

of the country's three holy

cities.

In fact, while Hebron with

its tombs of the Patriarchs

was always Jewishly speak-

ing, a relatively dead city;

and Jerusalem with its

synagogues and yeshivas, and

its busy city, Safad — in an-

cient days hardly known as

more than one of the high

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it to proceed to the Holy City

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Fashioned to Burmese Statistics

East and West Styles in Hit Show

By Maria Wolka
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THREE factors set apart the fashion show held on December 23 at the Israel Embassy in Rangoon from the general run of fashion displays. The show was part of the "Israel Week" which took place during the fourth week of December at Rangoon's large department store, S. Oppenheimer & Co. Arranged by the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions, the promotion of an Israel Products Week gathered together flashlights and refrigerators, mayonnaise and soup, cutlery and office equipment. Mr. Justice Dayan, of the Fairs Company, in Burma for the occasion, cabled back to Israel that long queues formed daily outside the store, with 2000 people seeing the merchandise the first day. Most of the \$10,000 worth of goods purchased specially for the event by the Burmese mission which was here last September had been sold out early in the week.

But it is apparently true the world over that the most fascinating parts of international trade often come in the form of Fashion Shows. The Burmese press devoted front-page space to pictures and write-ups of the show, which was viewed by 300 invited guests. And this show had the following distinguishing features:

Item: There are no experienced mannequins in Burma. The six young wo-



Francis weaves at left, Hanna Barkai's handwoven cotton and raffia at right, are definitely short for Israeli model Joan.

men who paraded in the show were all chosen from high Burmese society. But it seems that practically all Burmese girls have model figures and in fact tend to make top mannequins. "The slimmest hip measurement of our Israeli models is 36, while one of the Burmese girls measures 30 at the hip-line," said Mrs. Elsa Aufrecht to the Jerusalem Post in a somewhat awestruck voice. Mrs. Aufrecht was in charge of overall arrangements for the fashion show on behalf of the Israel Fairs Co.

Item: The dresses shown were in two contrasting categories. All were of Israeli fabrics, but they were made up in spectacularly different styles. Twelve were designed as Western (i.e., Israeli) dresses, ten of them styled here by Mrs. Terry Aufrecht and Anni Duschak, and one each coming from WIZO and Masakit. Six others were made up in Burma in eastern styles, out of Israeli fabrics shipped there for the purpose. Fabrics were by Francis, as well as handwoven textiles of cotton with raffia by Hanna Barkai plus of course the distinctive materials used by Masakit. In addition, Telva sent four dresses which were warmly received.

Item: Since the mannequins were in Burma, and the designers in Israel, comprehensive measurements were sent from Rangoon giving 18 sets of vital statistics for each of the six Burmese girls. And the statistics were vital indeed, as noted: "One of the Burmese girls was down for a waist of 36 cm. Our slimmest measures 80

cm," said Mrs. Aufrecht. After being made up here, the dresses were fitted on Israeli models. The most fragile-looking model (who happens to come from Rhodesia and has an exotic, dark-eyed look), followed, presumably, by a bit more taking-in on arrival in Burma.

Fashion lines for the twelve dresses made here were left to Israeli discretion. The general request was simply for "summer wardrobes," and each of the six mannequins sent her colour preferences and fashion favourites. Thus, "Mannequin Number Four," for instance (waist, 38 cm.) indicated a wish for slim styles with covered-up necklines, and in shades of white, orange, and green-gold.

Jewellery came from WIZO; bags from Frenkel and Gottlieb; gloves from Ayal. Shoes and stockings were provided locally. Working jointly with the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions, ASTRAO (Asian Textile and Apparel Company) made all transportation arrangements. Dr. Justice Dayan is now on his way from Burma to Singapore, Hong Kong, and New Delhi to plan the Fairs Company's travelling exhibitions in these cities.

Trade Fair activity is also due to start in Africa again, the company announced, with the re-opening in Monrovia on January 16 of its West African Travelling Exhibition.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

IT seems as if I have been in the hospital a long, long time though there are really many patients who are senior to me. Still, I have been here long enough to know the names and life histories of all the staff and to know which of them throw trays of dishes down the stairs at night and thrust thermometers in our mouths at five thirty in the morning and which of them take their pleasures more quietly. They have never yet caught me out with a fever, but optimistically they keep on trying.

THE hospital is the only place where the casual inquiry "How are you?" may be answered in full rather than by the formula of "Very well, thank you." Every morning we ask each other anxiously how we all slept and how we all feel this morning and we listen attentively to the answers so that we in turn can have a sympathetic and interested audience for the recital of our own troubles. We also discuss, tirelessly, our symptoms, the causes of our disabilities and the cures we have tried.

MANY of the patients are veterans of several hospitals and frankly compare the Donaghy with the Ramoth, the Hadassah with the Rothschild in every aspect of treatment, discipline, food, staff and mattresses. I have to keep quiet in these sessions as this is my first experience of a real hospital — maternity wards do not count. I am informed — so I am the merest amateur. However, I can join in the endless discussions of the families we have left behind, listening courteously to tales about the difficulties of my neighbours' daughter with her homework so that I can tell her about my daughter and her homework. We also worry about whether our husbands are getting enough to eat, and whether the smaller children are taking their rubber boots to school when the sky is overcast.

WHAT the men talk about we do not know except that they do talk, loudly, far into the night. One man telephones his wife three times a day to tell her about the price to sell the different sizes of fish in his shop. I had not realized that they were sold by the millimetre, like ribbon, here.

ALL my visitors, by request, have brought books and now there is scarcely a room for the nurses to edge their way in with their needles. When the doctors cannot get through the door I shall have to leave.



Track suits for the winter seem to have had their day. No one will miss them, particularly as there are all sorts of attractive outfits available for little girls. Illustrated left a dark scodden dress, over which is worn a pinafore in any contrasting material. Right a tartan waistcoat and pleated skirt worn with either blouse or sweater.

Fashions in Nazareth

By Ya'acov Friedler
Jerusalem Post Reporter

AN innovation for this tourist-hungry city, a full-scale fashion show, was the Christmas celebration arranged by two Haifa fashion houses. The Kushnreich Brothers, furriers, and Rosenblum's Ladies' Wear Department arrived in a convoy of taxis, complete with fur, dresses, coats, models and fitters, at 8 p.m. all set for a show.

First, everybody watched Archbishop George Hakim light the big Christmas tree at the Grand New Hotel and then took part in a festive dinner, presided over by the Archbishop. The guests included tourists, a large group of visiting African students, and Miss Charlotte Asagba, 18, of Lagos, Western Nigeria, who had arrived in Israel only the night before.

Miss Asagba, who has just completed her high school studies, won a Foreign Ministry prize for the best essay on Israel, in competition with

26,000 entries. After the dinner, the fashion show was held in the downstairs lounge of the hotel, which was crowded. A selection of smart, originally styled coats, Jercoll jersey dresses and costumes. They included sports wear, traveling outfits and evening ensembles. This was followed by Kushnreich's smart fur, with the accent on black and grey broadtail, ending with some striking mink coats.

The event was a great success, and from the show, the Christian tourists went straight to one of the numerous midnight masses. It is to be hoped that the initiative of the two Haifa firms will be followed by others, so Nazareth will be put on the tourist fashion show circuit.

PEN FRIENDS

MRS. A. AJARAD, 47, of 36 Whitewater Rd., Haifa, who has just returned from North, South Australia, who has two small children and whose husband is a pen friend, would like to find pen friends in Israel.

Medical 1961 in Retrospect

IF a medical label were now to be applied to 1961 it would be known as "Interferon-year." Discovery of Interferon was this year's most outstanding original work. The importance of this discovery is as great if not greater than the discovery of antibiotics, for it may well throw new light on certain aspects of cancer research in addition. It will in all probability gain its discoverer, Dr. Alick Isaacs of England, a well-earned Nobel Prize in time. The medical profession is powerless against virus diseases once they occur. So far we have been able to prevent certain of them by vaccination before they occur. The antibiotics are powerless against viruses. Interferon is an entirely new substance, whose mode of action is as yet not understood, which is produced by the cells of the body in response to the invasion of the cells by viruses.

Israel took a proud place during 1961 in the fight against virus disease, in this case poliomyelitis. Again we were in the advance guard in the fight to eradicate polio. Once before Israel took in honourable place when we were the first outside the U.S.A. to produce Salk-type vaccine and inoculate whole sections of the population. This time we are well ahead of even the U.S.A. in universal administering the oral Salk-type vaccine against polio to all children born in 1961 and later. Vaccinations against Types I & II kept pace completed. Type III is still to come. It is now badly necessary to make the vaccine available to wider sections of the population.

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK
By Dr. Peter Ben

The Nobel Prize in medicine for 1961 was awarded for brilliant work carried out more than 30 years ago and was well deserved. The structure of the inner ear is common knowledge today, although many a sleepless night is spent by medical students all over the world in trying to master the details of the intricate and highly complex structures which constitute our organs of hearing and balance.

The year 1961 may also be remembered as one during which research into cancer, medicine's largest single unsolved problem, broke through the barriers of ignorance, still surrounding the reasons of how and why cancer arises, to destroy its host. More work than ever before has been done all over the world in cancer research in this field. In 1961 it appears likely for the first time that the next decade will bring some final answers.

Antibiotics were very much in the news. More and more of the bacteria develop resistance against one or more or even all the antibiotics currently available, the chief offender among them being the staphylococcus. Constant effort is being made to keep pace with this development so as to stay one jump ahead of the bacteria. For every antibiotic introduced, thousands are cast away as unusable, being more dangerous than beneficial to the patient in need of them. Then new penicillin analogues, chief among them Penbritin, have opened

a whole new chapter in antibiotic therapy. Penbritin is a synthetic penicillin which is active against many more strains of bacteria.

These are but some of the medical highlights of the year, drawing to its close. In Israel not all was bright and rosy, however. Although hospital doctors gained some long overdue salary adjustments and improvements in working conditions (in most hospitals not as yet carried out) as part of the doctors' wage agreement, the death warrant for the future of the Public Health Service and Medical Administration was signed at the same time. In the last resort the quality and international standing of medicine in any country is just as good and no better than the quality of its public health service.

For many years now these services have failed to attract good young doctors into their thinning ranks. Reasons for this are exceedingly complex. Two, however, stand out. Salaries are relatively low and advancement is slow, often impossible. Few young doctors choose to leave practical medicine with its glamour, possibilities for private practice and independence. No public health doctor is allowed private practice, therefore losing touch with practical medicine. As a result, no young doctors can be found to replace the present doctors in these services with the imminent retirement of many of them. The recent wage agreement has made the position of doctors in these vital specialties relatively worse than before. Recruitment is now even less likely than before. All this at a time when other countries have doubled and sometimes tripled the salaries of this type of doctor for exactly these reasons.

Dorina
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T-B Declines But Still A Threat

By Erwin Frenkel
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE most essential rule to be obeyed for effective T-B control in advanced countries is the seemingly paradoxical formula that as the incidence of the disease declines, the budgetary outlay for battling it must increase. This is the considered opinion of Dr. Helmut Hailo, of Holland, one of the world's foremost authorities on T-B control who is presently visiting Israel. Dr. Hailo, is the director of the T-B services in the province of Hilversum, an area with over 200,000 inhabitants, and is a member of the board of the International Union Against T-B, which is the parent organization of the Anti-T-B Leagues of 67 countries.

Dr. Hailo explains that in former years when T-B was one of the major diseases it was not difficult to discover the cases. Moreover, whenever anyone had a lingering cough or pain in the chest, the suspicion of T-B immediately loomed large, just as today people are very cancer-conscious. The principle aim, therefore, was not to discover cases but to cure them.

Today, however, the situation has been reversed. The discovery of the effective diagnostic tools (X-rays and the tuberculin test) have reduced both the mortality and the morbidity (incidence) rates. Thus the problem is not to find effective ways of treatment, but to uncover the cases — or in the vernacular "case finding." But as the cases decrease, the difficulty of detecting them increases. Mobile X-ray teams must be employed, huge sums must be spent in mass diagnoses and in the publicity campaigns that make them successful. Furthermore, since T-B remains a dangerous infectious disease which attacks indiscriminately, the importance of detecting the extant cases persists, despite their declining number.

Dr. Hailo noted that Holland, which has the lowest T-B mortality rate in the world, began about five years ago to get increasingly indifferent to the disease, assuming that it had been wiped out and was no longer an important public health threat. The Government sums budgeted for T-B control were

reduced and operations had to be curtailed. Soon after minor epidemics began to break out, for each person with T-B can easily infect 20 to 30 others. Since that time the Government of Holland has each year increased its subsidy for T-B control though the morbidity steadily decreases.

Dr. Hailo warned that she detects in Israel a similar trend of indifference precisely because of this country's excellent T-B control programme.

Instrumental in the fight against T-B in Holland is the Anti-T-B League, which is composed entirely of volunteer workers. The primary job of the league is to raise funds which are used to aid in the rehabilitation of patients. (The Government maintains the regular medical services that the patients require.) And foremost in the fund-raising scheme is the annual Christmas Seal Sale which in the Hilversum district alone netted a sum equal to IL60,000. Dr. Hailo recommends a similar scheme for Israel's Anti-T-B League. Her general attitude, which she expresses with great conviction, may be summed up as being that any outbreak of T-B today expresses only one thing — improper organization of the services that combat the disease.

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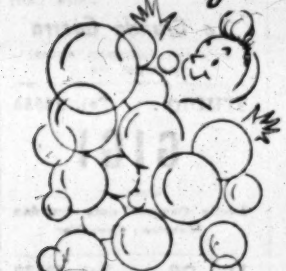
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